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**BRAINTREE RURAL
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR

1960

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BRAINTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

J. E. O. ARNOLD, Esq. (Chairman)
A. SPRINGETT, Esq., J.P. (Vice-Chairman)
Miss G. E. BLYTH
THE LADY RAYLEIGH
Lt.-Cdr. Q. T. P. M. RILEY
Brig. W. P. A. ROBINSON (from March, 1960)

Councillors — R. J. Barr, R. R. Batey, H. W. Bilton, G. R. J. Blackwell, L. H. Brown, W. H. Harvey, J. King, J. H. Leatherdale, W. A. McMillan, H. T. Osborn, A. Sawyer, B. C. Smith (from March, 1960), T. Speakman, A. W. R. Upjohn, E. S. Watkinson, G. W. Whitworth, J. E. Wilkinson, S. G. Ratcliff, J.P. (ex officio), N. E. Strutt, T.D., D.L. (ex officio).

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health

Dr. C. R. C. RAINSFORD, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector

C. ORGAN, M.A.P.H.I., Cert., R.S.I. (Meat and other Foods)

Additional Public Health Inspector

W. R. GAGE, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Assistant

R. F. Twitchett

Clerks

Mrs. V. T. Debbage
D. W. Harper

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,
Town Hall,
Braintree.

November, 1961

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report for the year 1960 on the health, vital statistics and sanitary circumstances of the district.

I have to thank Dr. Miller Wood for supplying information with regard to the health clinics controlled by the Essex County Council.

Vital Statistics

The Registrar General's estimated population is 21,690, an increase of 140 over 1959.

Births

Total live births numbered 360, an increase of 43 over the previous year and the corrected birth rate is 18.4 per 1,000 estimated population compared with 17.1 for England and Wales.

Deaths

There were 209 deaths compared with 224 in 1959. The corrected death rate per 1,000 estimated population is 9.2 which is rather lower than the figure for England and Wales which is 11.5.

Infant Deaths

There were 10 infant deaths giving an infantile mortality rate of 27.8 per 1,000 live births. The causes of death were as follows—Prematurity 4, Congenital abnormalities 2, Atelectasis 1, Anoxia 1 and Bronchopneumonia 2.

A list of deaths from all causes will be found later in this report. As usual the largest groups are cardio vascular disease with 103 and malignant disease with 41.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis, influenza or poliomyelitis, but 6 people died from motor vehicle accidents.

Notifiable Infectious Disease

A total of 83 cases were recorded. These included 29 cases of Whooping Cough, 18 of Infective Hepatitis, 17 of Scarlet Fever and only 1 of Measles.

11 of the Infective Hepatitis patients lived in Hatfield Peverel and 7 in Kelvedon. Most of the cases were in children, 10 in the 10-15 age group and many went to the same school. 12 were notified in February, 5 in March, and 1 in April. Infective Hepatitis often called Jaundice is a puzzling disease with a long incubation period. It is mildly contagious, the germs probably

gain access to the body by the mouth. One would expect its spread to be facilitated by poor hygienic conditions in the home. I visited nearly all the homes concerned and the school and in no case could I take exception to the general standard of hygiene observed.

15 of the 29 Whooping Cough cases occurred in May, Terling had 9, Kelvedon 6 and Feering 5.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough and vaccination against poliomyelitis was carried on as in previous years by general practitioners and by medical officers of the Essex County Council. Figures will be found later in the report and you will note that 394 children were given booster diphtheria injections compared with 188 in 1959.

A large number of people were vaccinated against poliomyelitis although not as many as in 1959. This is understandable as we are dealing with adults as well as children.

I can only hope that the public will continue to avail themselves of these services and so help us to keep the district free from Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria.

Environmental Hygiene

The second part of this report which has been compiled by your Chief Public Health Inspector deals largely with housing, water supplies, sewerage and refuse disposal.

It is disappointing to learn that the number of applicants in urgent need of housing shows an increase.

Some progress has been made in providing modern sewerage installations in the district. The Black Notley scheme got under way at the end of the year and work was done at Finchingfield, Great Bardfield and Wethersfield in connecting properties to the sewer.

A little progress is better than none, but I feel it is my duty to once more draw your attention to the pressing need to provide modern sewerage facilities in the larger villages throughout the district.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

(Persons in need of care and attention).

It was not necessary to take any action under the provisions of this act.

It is a pleasure to record my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support.

I am grateful to Mr. Organ and his staff for their loyal and efficient co-operation at all times and to other officers for advice and help.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

C. R. C. RAINSFORD,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,234
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,690
Number of inhabited houses according to rate books	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,905
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£189,267
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£782.13.8

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS:

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	349	170	179	
Illegitimate	11	5	6	
Total live birth—360				
Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	16.6
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	...	...	...	3.1
Birth rate corrected by comparability figure 1.11	...	...	...	18.4
Birth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population	...	...	...	17.1

STILL-BIRTHS:

	Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate	6	2	4	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	16.4
Rate per 1,000 total births England and Wales	...	...	...	19.7
Total live and still births—366				

INFANT DEATHS:

Deaths of infants under 1 year—

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	10	8	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total infant deaths—10			

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	27.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	28.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	Nil
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	25.0
Early Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	19.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	...	35.5
Infantile mortality for England and Wales per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	21.7

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	Nil

DEATHS :

	Total	Male	Female	
	209	107	102	
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	9.6
Death rate corrected by comparability figure of 0.96	...	...	...	9.2
Death rate per 1,000 population England and Wales	...	...	...	11.5

All the above rates are calculated on the estimated population given by the Registrar General.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1960

The table below was compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar General and the classification is given under the thirty-six headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.

					Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	—	1
10.	Malignant neoplasms, stomach	...	...	...	—	2
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	3	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	—	—
13.	Malignant neoplasms, uterus	...	...	...	—	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	16	15
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	—	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	—	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	11	15
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	18	11
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	5	4
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	13	18
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	5	3
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	5	6
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	6	1
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	—	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	—	3
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	17	11
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	4	2
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	3	2
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	—	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	—	—
All Causes					107	102

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Under the control of the Essex County Council:—

(i) Child Welfare Clinics were held at the following Centres during the year:—

				Attendances
COGGESHALL				
St. Peter's Room	1st & 3rd Tuesday	2.0 p.m.		875
CRESSING				
Mission Hall, Tye Green	4th Monday	2.0 p.m.		274
GREAT BARDFIELD				
Town Hall	1st Monday	2.0 p.m.		343
TERLING				
Red Triangle Hut	1st Tuesday	2.0 p.m.		474
HATFIELD PEVEREL				
Church Hall, Maldon Road	2nd & 4th Tuesday	2.0 p.m.		598
KELVEDON				
St. Mary's Hall	2nd & 4th Friday	2.30 p.m.		633
WETHERSFIELD				
Village Hall	3rd Monday	2.15 p.m.		391

(ii) Home Help Service:—

This useful service is administered from the Area Health Office, 75, Springfield Road, Chelmsford.

(iii) Ambulance Service:—

The Rural District of Braintree is served by the Ambulance Station, Braintree and Witham.

(iv) Laboratory Services:—

The Essex County Council provide a laboratory service which includes the bacteriological and chemical analysis of water samples, the chemical analysis of sewage effluents and the bacteriological examination of ice cream, and the examination of other foods for pathogenic organisms. These examinations are carried out by either the Counties Public Health Laboratories, Verulam Street, London, W.C.1, or the Public Health Laboratory, Chelmsford and Essex Hospital, New London Road, Chelmsford.

(b) Under the control of the North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board:—

(i) Chest Clinics:—

These are held twice weekly at St. Michael's Hospital, Braintree.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases		Total Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	1	—	—
Encephalitis	...	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	...	18	—	—
Measles	...	1	—	—
Meningococcal Infection		—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	..	—	—	—
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis		—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	17	2	—
Tuberculosis, pulmonary		14	7	—
Tuberculosis, Non-pulmonary		2	1	—
Whooping Cough	...	29	—	—
Totals ...		83	10	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED MONTH BY MONTH

Disease	Total Notified	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentry	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	18	—	12	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	17	2	4	3	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ...	14	2	1	2	—	—	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis, Non-pulmonary	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	29	—	5	—	—	15	3	2	3	—	—	—	1
Totals	83	4	23	11	5	18	6	4	6	1	1	1	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE

Disease	At all Ages	under 1 Year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and Over	Age unknown
Diphtheria	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	2	1	—	1	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	18	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	17	—	—	1	—	2	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ...	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	4	1	—
Tuberculosis, Non-pulmonary	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	29	—	3	2	2	—	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	83	—	4	4	2	2	32	19	3	4	2	7	1	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1960

Diseases	Total Notified	Great Bardfield	Bradwell	Coggeshall	Cressing	Fairstead	Faulkbourne	Feering	Finchingfield	Hatfield Peverel	Kelvedon	Black Notley	White Notley	Panfield	Pattiswick	Rayne	Bardfield Saling	Great Saling	Shalford	Stisted	Terling	Wethersfield
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	17	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ...	14	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, Non-pulmonary	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	29	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	4	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	9	—
Totals	83	1	2	9	1	—	—	9	1	19	17	4	1	1	—	3	—	—	2	3	10	—

TUBERCULOSIS

16 cases of tuberculosis were notified with no deaths. Details are given in the following table:—

Age Periods		New Cases				Deaths			
		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under	1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10	15	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	35	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	55	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	65	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65	& over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		12	2	1	1	—	—	—	—

Of these, 6 were cases renotified on taking up residence in this District.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

Children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year				Children who were given a reinforcing injection during the year			
By General Practitioners		By County Staff		By General Practitioners		By County Staff	
1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
(a) 130	(a) 158	167	138	56	44	338	144
Totals		1960—297 1959 296		Totals		1960—394 1959—188	

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

Children who completed a full course of immunisation under the County Scheme				Records of combined diphtheria pertussis immunisation received	
By General Practitioners		By County Staff			
1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
53	78	91	77	(b) 93	(b) 85
Reinforcing injections	1960 2 1959 1	1960 — 1959 —	1959 — 1959 —	1960 33	1959 11

Figure (b) is included in (a)

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

	1960	1959
Number vaccinated during the year	184	213
Number re-vaccinated during the year	46	44

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

	1960	1959
Number of persons who have received 2nd injection	766	1100
Number of persons who have received 3rd injection	1927	2500

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES,

St. Peter's Close,

Bocking, Braintree.

August, 1961.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It gives me pleasure to submit in conjunction with the report of the Medical Officer of Health, my report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the District and the work of the Public Health Inspectors' Department for the year 1960.

Last year I drew attention to the diminution in the number of cases where tuberculosis was found in food animals. I am pleased to report that this diminution has continued during 1960 and the percentage of animals so affected is now comparatively small. Further details on this aspect of the work are given later in the report.

Although much has been written over the past few years on the subject of Housing, it still continues a major social problem and I cannot help commenting on the subject once again.

A few years ago I felt that the end was in sight so far as bad housing conditions were concerned, leaving only the newly-weds and others who wished to change accommodation for varying reasons. To-day, I regret to say, the position has considerably deteriorated and urgent cases are again building up.

This is due largely to the fact that whilst Private Enterprise Housing has continued at a fair rate, housing by the Council has fallen far short of expectation and demand. Over the past four years this has amounted to only approximately one third of the total number anticipated. It is hoped that the Council building programme will be speeded up in the very near future.

New legislation relating to Noise Abatement, Control of Caravan Sites, Food Hygiene and Disposal of Unsound Meat and Offal came into force during the year. As yet, it is too early to comment on these. Further information on this new legislation is given later in this report.

In conclusion I would thank the Council for its continued interest and support; my fellow officers for their help and co-operation, and finally my own staff for their loyalty and manner in which they have carried out their duties during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. ORGAN,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER

Apart from the new mains to new Housing Estates, no major extensions were made during 1960.

Public water supplies throughout the District have remained generally satisfactory both in quality and quantity. The raw water from Terling (Swan Pond) remained unchanged and constant checking of the chlorination plant was maintained.

Complaints of water shortage in some Northern Area mains were still made during 1960 as in previous years, and occurred during periods of maximum demand.

The extensive improvements to Petches Bridge Waterworks were completed in February, 1960.

As a result of the installation of larger pumping plant it was necessary to consider the future operation of the softening plant. On the advice of the Counties Public Health Laboratories the method of softening and stabilising the water was revised and it was decided to adopt a different method.

A temporary pilot plant was erected in the works in January, 1960, and trials were carried out.

The revised method has proved so satisfactory that it has been continued and has resulted in the production of a more stable water and more economic operation of the plant as a whole.

None of the waters is liable to have plumbo solvent action.

Regular bacteriological and chemical examinations of raw water from all the Council's Pumping Stations were carried out and all water passing into supply from whatever public source was bacteriologically examined at frequent intervals. Seventy-two samples in all were taken. Copies of typical reports on the analyses of the water from five sources, Petches Bridge Waterworks, Coggeshall Waterworks, Terling Waterworks, the South Essex Water Company and Chelmsford R.D.C. will be found under the headings of individual works.

Periodic flushing of "dead ends" was carried out in an effort to prevent stagnation of water in mains.

All main water supplies in the District are subject to chlorination at the respective sources. In the case of the Council's undertakings, gaseous chlorine is employed at Petches Bridge Waterworks and hypochlorite solution at Coggeshall and at Terling.

The high level reservoir at "Whitecourts," Black Notley had the long overdue new roof fixed and surface contamination should now be eliminated.

Details of the functioning of each undertaking during 1960 follows under the headings (A) to (F).

Petches Bridge Waterworks (A)

Number of gallons pumped during the year ended 31st March,

1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120,863,700
Average day's pumping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.18 hours
Augmented supply to Rayne from Dunmow Rural District	2,000	gallons						

Analyst's Report on a typical sample of this water

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance. The hardness of the water and its content of mineral and saline constituents is very moderate. Its reaction is slightly alkaline. Its organic quality and bacterial purity are of a high standard.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Coggeshall Waterworks (B)

Number of gallons pumped during the year ended 31st March,

1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,611,500
Average day's pumping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.8 hours

Analyst's Report on a typical sample of this water

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals apart from a very minute trace of iron. The hardness of the water is very moderate and its somewhat high content of mineral and saline constituents is normal for this source. The water is of a high standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Terling Waterworks (C)

Number of gallons pumped during the year ended 31st March,

1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,358,500
Average day's pumping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.15 hours

Analyst's Report on a typical sample of this water

This sample is clear and bright in appearance. It has a reaction slightly on the acid side of neutrality, but is free from metals. The water is very hard in character, but it contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. Its organic quality and bacterial purity are of a high standard.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

South Essex Water Company (D)

Total quantity of water received by this Council from the Company for the year ended 31st March, 1961, is as follows:—

Eastern Area

Augmented supply to Coggeshall, Kelvedon and Feering ...	}	154,804,000
Supply to Bradwell, Cressing, Stisted, Black Notley and White Notley		
Supplied to B. & B.U.D.C. from Black Notley		10,888,500
Supplied to B. & B.U.D.C. from Cressing		5,103,000
		<hr/> 170,795,500

Southern Area

Augmented supply to Hatfield Peverel, Terling and Fairstead	13,441,000
	<hr/> 184,236,500

Analyst's Report on a typical sample of this water

This sample is clear and bright in appearance and is of a high standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Supply from Chelmsford R.D.C. (F)

Total quantity of water received by this Council from Chelmsford R.D.C. for the year ended 31st March, 1961, was made up as follows:—

Ranks Green Extension, Fairstead	1,550,000
Fuller Street Extension, Fairstead	792,000
"Cardfields" Extension, Hatfield Peverel	517,000
Boreham End Extension, Hatfield Peverel	74,500
	<hr/> 2,933,500

This sample is clear and bright in appearance and is of a high standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Number of new connections at A ...	24
Number of new connections at B and D	104
Number of new connections at E ...	76
	<hr/> 204

SHALLOW WELL SUPPLIES

Only two public shallow well supplies were still in use at the end of the year as follows:—

PARISH
Finchingfield

WELLS AND SPRINGS
Two wells at Hawkins Harvest and
at Ost End.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During the year, work was commenced on connecting existing properties and conversion of earth closets in the Parishes of Great Bardfield, Finchingfield and Wethersfield. The work was commenced in Wethersfield and by the end of the year approximately half of the properties in this village had been connected.

It is anticipated that the whole of this work will be completed in 1961.

The Contract for Sewerage in the London Road Area of Black Notley, was commenced in November, 1960, but by the end of the year only slow progress had been made owing to the inclement weather and difficult ground conditions encountered.

Immediate attention must be drawn to the urgent necessity for Sewerage Schemes for other villages in the District. Reference was made in the previous report regarding the importance of advance planning for these Schemes, and this point is again strongly emphasised.

The Hatfield Peverel/Terling Scheme is quoted as an example of the time taken in preparation before a Scheme can even be submitted for approval. By the end of the year this Scheme had not been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government despite several years of preparation, discussion, meetings, etc.

The Consulting Engineers appointed by the Council submitted their preliminary report for the villages of Coggeshall and Kelvedon in August, 1960. Although both these villages have existing sewerage facilities, both treatment works are obsolete and grossly overloaded, resulting in restriction on development proposals in the drainage area.

The provision of a new works to serve these two large villages is most urgent and important.

The position of the villages of Stisted, Bradwell, Rayne and Panfield is becoming worse as time goes on. As there are still no Schemes prepared the provision of Schemes must be regarded as in the future, and in the meantime the danger to public health continues to increase.

Coggeshall Sewage Disposal Works

The obsolete design and gross overloading of these works continues to make it increasingly difficult to maintain and almost impossible to produce an effluent of passable standard.

In order to obtain some improvement in the effluent, it is proposed to construct two temporary Humus Lagoons on the works. This work should be completed during 1961.

The Pumping Station which deals with the whole of the flow to these works has been maintained in reasonable working order in spite of grossly excessive flow, although continuous maintenance is required to the switch gear.

This apparatus is of obsolete design and compelled to operate far beyond its designed capacity.

Kelvedon Sewage Disposal Works

The gross overloading of these works continued to increase during the year.

With constant maintenance, the works have functioned reasonably well during the year, but the tanks and filters are generally in a poor state and far too small to deal with the flow received.

The Pumping Station which deals with the whole of the flow to these works has been maintained in reasonable working order, but only with continuous maintenance to the plant, which is of obsolete design, and like the treatment works, grossly overloaded.

Hatfield Peverel Sewage Disposal Works

Little can be said about these works regarding the purification of sewage. They are so grossly overloaded that even with the most careful maintenance only partial treatment can be given to the flow received.

The new scheme for Terling and Hatfield Peverel when completed will result in the abandonment of these works.

Until that time pollution of the river must be inevitable.

Wethersfield Sewage Disposal Works

These works continue to operate satisfactorily. With the further connections made in 1960 in Wethersfield the flow has increased and it is anticipated that when all the connections are made in the three villages the works will be treating a flow approaching its design capacity.

The further extensions to deal with the increased flow from the Airfield were substantially completed during the year.

Only small sporadic discharges of oil from the Airfield were noted during the year.

White Notley Sewage Disposal Works

These works operated satisfactorily during the year, although the flow received is approaching the design capacity.

With the new development taking place in the areas draining to these works, consideration will have to be given to the question of enlargement in the near future.

The pumps were all inspected and serviced during the year. Only minor works were found necessary.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection of Domestic Refuse

There was little change in this service during the year and a reasonable collection was maintained in spite of considerable labour troubles. The new vehicle put into service the previous year fully justified the decision to acquire a larger and more modern machine. The capacity is such that only one journey to the tip at the end of the day is necessary.

Disposal of Refuse

Owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable site it was not possible to put this aspect of the Cleansing Service on a long term and more satisfactory basis. The only regular tips in use were the one at Terling, now rapidly reaching the end of its useful life, and part of the disused gravel pits at Shalford. Towards the end of the year the latter became unusable owing to the exceptionally wet conditions and it was necessary to make temporary arrangements to dispose of part of the refuse in old gravel workings at Beazley End.

This site has considerable possibilities and could provide a long-term solution to the problem of disposal.

Salvage

Wastepaper to the value of approximately £1,291 10s. was collected and disposed of during the year. This showed a slight increase over 1959.

In order to encourage and stimulate recruitment to the Cleansing Service, a Waste Paper Bonus scheme was devised and approved by the Council. It is difficult to say at this stage if this will have the desired effect of easing labour problems.

Night Soil Collection

Once again it is necessary to report that owing to slow progress in providing sewer connections and converting pail closets to water closets, in the Northern Area, this service had to be maintained; consequently it was not possible to extend it to parts of the District without such a service and where disposal problems are inevitably becoming more acute and a greater possible danger to health.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Details of the nature and number of inspections and visits made during the year by the Department are set out below. Once more it will be appreciated that the majority of visits are inevitably a result of housing and allied complaints brought to the notice of the Department, often through applications for housing accommodation which continues to be dealt with by the Department.

Nature and Number of Visits, Inspections, etc.

Housing Inspections and Recordings	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Visits to investigate complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Re-visits following complaints, notices, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Re-visits and inspections of work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	253
Interviews with owners, builders and architects	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Infestation of insect pests found	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Disinfestations carried out	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Inspections of Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	917
Visits to Butchers' Shops	.....	...	...	...	...	...	83
Inspections of Knacker's Yard	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Inspections of Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Inspections of Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Inspections of Fish Friers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inspections of Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Inspections of Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Ice Cream Samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Drains Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Visits to premises regarding re-drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Inspections of Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Visits to Caravan and Camping Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Visits in connection with Refuse Collection and collection of Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Visits to Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Visits to premises re. Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Visits to premises re. Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	384
Visits ref. Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Visits re. Waste Foods Order	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Visits to Premises prior to removal to Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Inspections as to condition of Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Visits to Premises following Applications for Council Houses and Exchanges	...	...	...	...	...	...	323
Visits to ascertain Permitted Numbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Inspections re. Rats and Mice Infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Inspections re. River Pollutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Visits re. Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Visits ref. Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Inspections (Power) Factories Act, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inspections (Non-Power) Factories Act, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Inspections of Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous Visits and Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	245

CONTROLLED PREMISES: Details of Inspections, etc.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, etc.	No. Registered	No. Inspected	Total No. of Inspections	Informal Notices Served	Notices Complied With	Legal Proceedings
Common Lodging Houses ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bakehouses ...	11	11	23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Slaughterhouses and Butcher's Shops ...	16	16	1000	7	7	Nil
Knacker's Yard ...	1	1	54	1	1	Nil
Offensive Trades ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fish Friers ...	1	2	4	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ice Cream Premises ...	81	70	77	4	4	Nil
Factories and Workshops ...	70	23	41	4	5	Nil

Shops Act, 1950

Once more no Statutory action relating to conditions in Shops was necessary during the year and routine inspections continued to be made in conjunction with visits under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Moveable Dwellings

Eight new or revised applications for licences to station and use individual caravans on sites within the District were received during the year and seven of these were approved. The remaining application was refused on the grounds that the site was waterlogged and contaminated by sewage. In addition one application for approval of a site licence was received and approved.

During the year it was found necessary to take enforcement action regarding two unlicensed caravans on a site at Kelvedon following complaints. One occupier moved to alternative accommodation and the other re-housed by the Council.

The total number of individual caravans licensed at the beginning of the year under review was fifteen an increase of one over the previous year.

In addition five site licences continued to remain in force during the year, two of these are restricted to use by one caravan only.

New legislation in the form of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into operation on the 29th August, and repealed Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 so far as it related to caravans, and certain provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.

Whilst obviously designed to deal with the larger residential and holiday caravan sites, it does nevertheless cover individual caravans. These in the main are the ones principally stationed in this District.

Although provision was made for certain sites to acquire "deemed" planning consents and others to be dealt with on their merits, according to the length of time they had been established and subject to a new application being made to the Council within a period of two months of the Act coming into force, very few site owners took advantage of this. As a result it may be necessary to take enforcement action in respect of the remainder.

The Act itself, if administered in the right spirit should provide more effective powers for controlling caravan sites particularly if the new Model Standards on the lay-out and equipping of sites are applied.

Atmospheric Pollution and Smoke Abatement

The three atmospheric pollution recording stations set up in 1957 were again maintained and the contents submitted for analysis each month.

Two instances where it was intended to install new boilers were notified during the year as required by the Clean Air Act

Complaints and observations showed that there were odd occasions when the emission of smoke, etc from industrial chimneys came very near to the point when legal action could have been taken; although generally speaking the over-all position does not appear serious apart from one particular industry. Here it is a question of grit and fumes as against dark or black smoke and the problem is much more difficult to resolve. It is known too that this is a national problem.

Vermin Infestation

Only four cases of infestation by insects (apart from flies) were found during the year, probably the lowest figure on record. All were of a comparatively minor nature and were satisfactorily dealt with.

Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There are no premises registered under this Act in the District and so far as can be ascertained no persons operating in contravention of the Act.

Rodent Control

As a result of complaints or normal routine visits 11 major infestations (20-100 rats) and 72 minor infestations (1-20 rats) and 14 cases of infestation by mice were found and dealt with during the year. The total number of inspections carried out as a result of notification, survey, or when visited primarily for some other purpose was 671.

The agricultural scheme taken over from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in November, 1958, continued to function satisfactorily. There were 99 contracts in force, an increase of 14 over the previous year, for which 1,188 treatments were given.

Factories

Details of the premises falling within the scope of the Factories Act and of the inspections made and action, if any, will be found on page 22.

Once again it should be pointed out that in many instances inspections for the purpose of the requirements of the Factories Act are made when the visit is recorded for some other purpose. Consequently the number of visits specifically under this heading may be low.

Notification of the employment of 6 outworkers employed in the District was received during the year. These were engaged in the wearing apparel industry.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Particulars of the premises registered by the Council under the Factories Act, 1937, and of the inspections made are to be found as follows:—

I. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	8	5	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	62	6	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	—	—	—
Total ...	71	11	—	—

II. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	5	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7.)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	6	5	—	—	—

Part VIII. of the Act
OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
23						
Nature of Work (1)						
Wearing Apparel { Making etc., Cleaning and Washing	6 Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
Ornamental Jewellery ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
All Others ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

HOUSING

The number of additional units of accommodation provided in the District during 1960 was 125 an increase of 83 on the previous year's figures.

Details are as follows:

New Council Houses	...	...	...	...	26	
Private Enterprise Houses	...	...	...	...	115	
Plus: Additional units provided by conversion of other buildings to new dwellings	...	...	...	...	1	
Plus: Two cases of reconditioning where units of accommodation were increased	...	...	...	...	3	
						145
Less: Seven cases of reconditioning where units of accommodation were reduced . Number of dwellings lost	...	...	...	...	8	
12 properties were demolished in 1960	...	...	...	...	12	20
						Net total
						125

At the end of the year there were 471 outstanding applications for housing accommodation, a decrease of 18 below the previous year. Careful analysis of these applications however, shows that the number of cases where the need is urgent or genuine is still between 100 and 120.

No applications were received for certificates of disrepair.

No progress was made for the second year in succession with regard to Clearance Areas this was due to no decision having been made by the Council in relation to the Robinsbridge Road area of Coggeshall.

For the fourth consecutive year the Council's target for new house building was not achieved. The total built during the years 1957-1960 now only amounts to approximately one third the total number anticipated.

Improvement grant schemes and other voluntary reconditioning schemes carried out during the year resulted in 75 dwellings being completely modernized.

Housing Act, 1949 (Improvement Grant) as amended.

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

Figures for the year ending 31st December, 1960.

	Discretionary Grant Schemes	Standard Grant Schemes
(a) Number of Applications received	22	17
(b) Number of Applications approved by Council	22	16
(c) Number of Improved dwellings resulting from works at (b)	27	16
(d) Number of Improved dwellings completed	46	15
(e) Number of dwellings where work was in hand but not completed	10	4
(f) Total amount involved in Grants approved	£8,399	£2,345
	£10,744	

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

Once again it is pleasing to report that little or no trouble was experienced from the distribution side of the Milk industry. Apart from a few instances where milk is collected direct from the farms all milk for domestic purposes is distributed in sealed containers.

Last year it was reported that what are possibly the largest distributors in the District had decided to abandon the long-accepted milk bottle and to turn over to a non-returnable carton. The change-over actually took place during 1960 and although there was some consumer resistance, largely owing to the unusual shape of the carton, the venture appeared to be successful. Indeed, it is understood that in certain quarters it led to increased sales. From the Public Health aspect of course, such a change-over is to be welcomed although it brought certain problems with regard to the disposal of the empty cartons.

Dairies

Eighteen distributors and one dairy were registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

The following licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

Dealers' Licence for Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	Nil
Supplementary Licence for Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	Nil
Dealers' Licence for Sterilised Milk	...	...	4
Supplementary Licence for Sterilised Milk	...	...	8
Dealers' Licence for Pasteurised Milk	...	...	9
Supplementary Licence for Pasteurised Milk	...	...	7

As from the 1st January, 1961, the responsibility for the issue of the above licences was transferred to the County Council by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

Ice Cream Premises

There were eighty premises registered for the sale of ice cream and one for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream in the District.

Seven samples of ice cream were taken during the summer months with the following results in terms of the Provisional Grading of the Ministry of Health applicable to the Methylene Blue Reduction Test.

Manufactured in the District	Manufactured outside the District
2 Provisional Grade 1.	5 Provisional Grade 1

In addition 9 samples of iced lolly and cream lolly were found to be of satisfactory standard.

Meat Inspection

Information on the numbers of food animals killed and inspected and on the incidence of disease in these animals is given in the tabular statement which follows, and from which it will be seen that for the seventh successive year 100% inspection of cattle and pigs was maintained. Whilst it is gratifying to record this, it should be pointed out that it is only achieved by organising other duties in such a manner that they fall in with meat inspection visits—which have to be carried out within prescribed time limits—and by a considerable amount of overtime in the evenings, week-ends, and Bank Holidays.

New legislation dealing with the disposal of all meat and offal unfit for human consumption came into force during the year. Apart from certain exemptions, i.e. mink farms, zoological gardens, etc., all such meat has now to be stained or sterilized. Whilst this legislation appears to have been more acceptable to the trade than that previously withdrawn before it came into force, it is difficult to see why unsound meat derived from slaughterhouses must be completely sterilized, whilst meat from a Knackers yard—often much worse from the point of view of disease can be disposed of by staining only.

During the year, the report on existing and future requirements for slaughtering facilities as required by Section 3 (1) of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, was completed and submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Following consultation with the trade and other organisations concerned it was agreed that July 1st, 1961, should be the recommended day from which all construction regulations relating to slaughterhouses should be enforced.

It was anticipated that as a result of this, at least one slaughterhouse where it would be extremely difficult to bring the premises up to a modern standard, would cease to be used, and that complete re-building of another would take place.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excl.	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	2,720	271	591	4,972	8,563	87
Number Inspected	2,720	271	506	4,581	8,563	84
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci—						
Whole carcases condemned	8	11	14	4	12	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	517	102	9	13	1,194	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	19.30%	41.66%	4.54%	0.37%	14.09%	15.48%
Tuberculosis only—						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was Condemned	7	—	—	—	163	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.26%	—	—	—	1.92%	—
Cysticercosis—						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	41	2	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total quantities of Meat Condemned

Beef	Pork	Veal	Mutton	Horseflesh	Total
17,631	7,328	951	297	1,662	27,869lbs.

Food Hygiene Regulations

Whilst the number of visits to premises under these Regulations may have been disappointingly low, they were mainly aimed at those places where the risk of danger to public health was greatest, i.e. Cafés, etc.

Some further improvements have been effected and where any contravention has been found this has been put right without recourse to formal action.

When the current regulations came into force in January 1956 they appeared to be received with considerable enthusiasm by the trade and quite an amount of work was carried out without any prompting by the Department. It was also felt that public reaction would help, as indeed it probably did for a time, but for some unknown reason this enthusiasm has now waned and public opinion seems to have reached the "couldn't care less" attitude. This of course is altogether wrong in a matter of such importance and until the customer stands up to his rights and demands an article or service which should automatically be above suspicion, it is feared that some trades, no doubt in the minority, will continue to regard their business solely from the pecuniary aspect rather than as a service to the public.

Whilst every effort is made by the Department to secure the desired effect, it is of course impracticable to be everywhere at once and so much does depend on the trade and customers alike.

In addition to the butcher's meat previously detailed, the following foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

48 tins of Evaporated Milk	7 tins of Fish	46 tins of Jam
58 tins of Meat	111 tins of Fruit	81 tins of Vegetables

